RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months,	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for it not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspaper, and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1,69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1,69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31jul:ytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

J W Dickerson 1apl70

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 28

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

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All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

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BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

VISITORS to Atlantic City make fiddling crabs tipsy, and then amuse themselves by watching their antics. A piece of bread soaked in whisky and water attracts them in myriads from their burrows.

MISS LIZZIE BOYNTON, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, having lectured on the subject, "After Suffrage, What?" received an answer the other day in the shape of an old pair of trowsers, a jacket and a dull razor.

THE returns from Virginia are still incomplete. Richmond papers of Saturday last having returns or reported majorities for Governor from all the counties in the State except Amherst and Henry, which foot up for walker 115,109, and for Wells 96,446, showing a majority for Walker of 18,663.

ASA PACKER showed his patriotism, when the war broke out, by going to Europe, and remaining several years. The whole male portion of Governor Geary's family, able to be in the army, was there fighting for the preservation of the Union. As to the Governor, everybody knows his enviable record.

CANADA, like other British colonies is famous for the poverty of its Governors. Lord Elgin, Sir Edmund Head, and Lord Monck are said to have been in rather straightened circumstances when they first came over, and Sir John Young to be no better off. They all get more comfortable before they go home.

A MAN who has worked for years in the Brooklyn navy yard, as a machinist, has learned in his leisure hours to speak, read and write Hebrew, French, German and Italian, and obtained a thorough knowledge of geology and botany. Out of his savings he has purchased a library of 1,200 volumes.

A STAGE carpenter named John O'Connell, employed at the Bowery Theater, New York, died very suddenly a few nights ago. It appears he undertook to walk around the stage forty-two times in seven minutes, and accomplished it, but was immediately taken sick, and died some hours afterward.

COTTON IN INDIA.—The total quantity of land devoted to the growth of cotton throughout the whole of India does not exceed 8,500,000 acres. If this quantity of land was as productive in India as it is in the United States, it would yield something like four million bales, or half a bale per acre. But the yield is so much less than this that the extent of the imports from India in an average yield is not more than a million and a half of bales of 394 lbs. each.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be failing in health. A London paper says the presence of a crowd or a succession of persons who are present at court, produces on her nervous system the giddiness and other simptoms common to landsmen at sea. Considering her Majesty's habits of punctuality, and the hard labor and anxiety she has undergone during her happily protracted reign, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the nervous system should become fatigued.

RED CLOUD, chief of one of the merciless marauding bands of Indians on the frontier, who has just swept a tribe of peaceful savages out of the Wind River Valley, is described as physically a model of perfection, six feet two inches tall, with a handsome face of the eagle type, a keen, fierce eye, a ponderous head and lofty brows; and as doubtless one of the most crafty and intelligent of his race.

AT Lawrence, Massachusetts, a cunning old farmer was recently tried for putting stones in his loads of hay to increase the weight. He put one hundred and fifteen pounds of stones in one load, and was detected in pulling them out after the hay was weighed. One witness testified that he had been annoyed for a year or two past, at times, by piles of country stones, moss covered, being left where the prisoner unloaded his hay.

KOOPMANSHOOP.—The idea of Mr. Koopmanshoop, the great Chinese coolie agent, in visiting New York, is to take a survey of the country, in order to form an opinion of its capacity for the employment of Chinese labor. If he receives encouragement, especially in the Southern States, he will undertake the importation of Chinamen on a huge scale. He will employ all available vessels, and his agents in China will be prepared to fill them with human freight as fast as they arrive. We may soon see the inseting of a Mongolian tide, which is capable of rising to any conceivable magnitude.

A DEMOCRATIC EXPLOIT.—At last there is a Democratic State Convention which constructs a platform without mentioning the Fifteenth amendment. This surprising exploit was performed last week at Des Moines by the Democracy of Iowa. They denounce the Maine Liquor Law, a high protective tariff, and so on, but laid a resolve against the Amendment on the table. This is encouraging, and proves the utility of being beaten. A long succession of severe defeats has chastened the Democracy of Iowa into a degree of good sense that their brethren in some other States have not yet attained.

AN expert locksmith called on the officers of the Ocean National Bank, N. Y., and offered to pick the combination lock on their safe, if they would let him. The door was locked, the President only knowing the combination, which was a single one out of some millions that the lock afforded, and then submitted it to the smith, who in a very few minutes had it open. So it seems there is a way of overcoming the seeming impossibility of hitting upon the exact figures. The locksmith said he could teach the trick to a person of ordinary capacity in a very few minutes.

THE Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic journal of New England, referring to the cowardly attack upon the colored printer Douglass, says: "We see no reason, if a negro be respectable, well behaved and competent, why he should not be permitted to follow any avocation he desires, and to serve whosoever wishes to employ him. One of the most faithful men we ever had in our office was a negro, who lived with us for twenty-five years, and when he died we sincerely mourned the loss of a true friend. We think all combinations of the many who oppress the few not only unjust, but mean and cowardly—violations of those personal rights which are the vital attributes of Republican liberty." —

Poetry.

From Packard's Monthly, for August.

THE REAPERS.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

Billows of shadow and brightness fleet
Over the seas of yellowing wheat,
With a steadier glow where the white moon rests
On the fallen glory of golden crests—
While a livelier hue, as the warm South blows,
With wave on wave to the orchard flows.

Far to the right, a brown-armed row,
I see the stalwart reapers go—
Their shoulders rising and falling free,
Like swimmers that sport in a summer sea—
While here and there a scythe-blade's blaze
Dips like a dolphin, and round them plays:
And the jocund shout of the Harvest Home
Floats, mellow and deep, from the jasper foam.

Straight to the verge of our shaded path,
In regular windrows sweeps the swath
Far behind it stretches away,
Plumed at the sides by tawny spray,
And opening, lengthening on to us,
Like the Red Sea path of the Exodus.
Through the shallowing waves, as the gray-beards reel,
Faster and fuller now swings the steel,
With a fiery flash, as the sunbeams writhe
From tip to hasp of the sweeping scythe.
There, following, is the sheaf piled wain,
With the steeds neck-deep in the golden grain.

And now, to breathe from their task-work sore,
The dripping toilers have reached the shore.
But a cooling draught from the bubbling spring.
A jest, a laugh and some bantering,
Brown foreheads brushed of the shinning sweat,
Like jewels of honor there proudly set,
And then, with their backs to the shaven lea,
Another plunge in the amber sea.

A lazy music pervades the air,
From thicket, and meadow, and near *parterre;*
As if, the leaf coverts and flowers among,
The sleepy soul of the sunshine sung.
From the velvety verge of this daring dell
Luxurious languors softly swell,
To lull the spirit and woo the sense
To day-dream, sloth and indolence.
But sweeter, pleasanter far to me
Than wind, or bird, or droning bee,
That lusty shout, so cherry and blithe,
That ringing sound of the whetting scythe.
It speaks of laurels nobly won
By the good strong arm in the good strong sun—
Of energies, heavenly seconded,
To wrest from earth's bosom the boon of bread
For wife and little ones—charity—
And the hungry myriads over the sea!
It sings a song, and an echo springs
World-wide and clear, as the scythe-blade rings,
Telling of man and his dignity,
His hope to be noble, his right to be free—
Of the God like power in his bosom unfurled,
Of the brawn and body and soul of the world!

Miscellaneous.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Writes in the morning; and, when not absent in Boston, or away on one of his annual lecturing expeditions, is always to be found at that hour among his books, in a plain front room on the lower floor of the old-fashioned country house in which he lives, and with which a score of engravings have made all the world acquainted. We will enter the low wooden gate of this dwelling, and passing through the small checker-board garden, rap at its old oaken doorway. Our summons is answered by a prim serving-woman, who seems a queer compound of steel springs, Oswego starch, and the neatest of Yankee calico. We are ushered into a wide hall, hung with dingy paper and garnished with an old-fashioned hat-stand, a broad-brimmed beaver and a big cotton umbrella. The door at the right now opens and we are face to face with the great transcendentalist. There is a smile about his mouth, a pen behind his ear, and two or three daubs of ink on as many of his fingers; but, holding out both his hands to us and saying, "Come in, come in; I am glad to see you," he leads the way into his study. It is a low room, about twenty feet square, with a worn carpet on the floor and the same dingy paper on the walls—but this is half hidden by a score or two of portraits and engravings. A round table is against the wall, and on it are several open books and pamphlets, a pen rack and an inkstand, and a few quires of ordinary packet post paper. Near the table is a wide arm-chair, and scattered about on the floor, under the chair and under the table are, perhaps, a dozen sheets of freshly written manuscript. The "philosopher" is at work, and these neatly penned sheets are a part of his next book, or new lyceum lecture. We fear we have cut some great thought rudely asunder, and propose to go, and come again after dinner.

"No, no," he answers; "stay; stay now; a little talk will brush me up; my ideas flow slowly this morning. But let us get out of this den—let us have a whif of the fresh grass in the meadow."

He leads the way into another room of the same size as the former, but looking out upon a small garden and a broad meadow that are odorous with the breath of new-mown hay and spring flowers. All sorts of odd knick-knacks cover the walls and cumber the corners of this room, and on two of its sides are open shelves, filled with old volumes in odd and antique bindings, or in no bindings at all. These are the philosopher's stones, by which he transmutes base metal into gold—rare old tomes, chronicles, romancists, quaint poetry, and precious books in black letter, holding in their faded leaves the inspiration of many a dead and gone century.

But he motions us to a chair by the window, and, setting himself down, opens his mouth and pours forth a mingled stream of proverb, poetry and transcendentalism. This lasts a quarter of an hour by the clock, and then we manage to wedge in a word or two, and every word is a question.

"You work in the morning, Mr. Emerson?"

"Always in the morning; for then the intellect is fresh and the spirits elastic; and, too, there is something in the morning air that invigorates the mind, frees it from its trammels and gives it full scope and action."

"You do not work all the day?"

"Never after dinner, if I can help it. On pleasant days I idle away the afternoon in the woods and fields, and then I try to get as near as I can to our great master, Nature. If I ever have any good thoughts it is there that they come to me."

"And your good thoughts—do you think them out, step by step, as you do a problem in mathematics?"

"No, they come of themselves, like a gleam of light breaking into a dark room, or a flash of lightning darting across the blackness of midnight."

And these, his own words, held in a tolerably retentive memory, afford a key to Emerson's intellectual character. He simply announces, he does not reason. Truth with him is found in intuition, not in logic, and hence, he is a dogmatist and not a philosopher.

Emerson is one of the most genial and kindly of gentlemen; and one forgets, when listening to the rare music of his conversation, that he is in the presence of one of the crowned heads of literature. Every one has his own opinion of his writings; we have ours; and, lest we should be mistaken for one of his followers, we will say that we admire the man more than we do his books. We never open one of them without being reminded of what was said to Faust by the simple-hearted Margaret: "What you say sounds very fine, and is very nearly what the priest tells me—only in different words. For all that, thou hast no Christianity."

From Emerson to Wendell Phillips is only twenty miles; and, yet, there is the breadth of a continent between them. In fact, they belong to different worlds. One lives in the ideal, the other in the actual; one walks with his head in the clouds, and, now and then, sends down to us the music of that far-up, hyperborean region, the other treads the solid earth, and, with magic voice, raises or stills at his will the tempest of human life that is sleeping or surging around him. But both have had a mighty influence on the time, and the memory of both will live when most other Americans of this century are forgotten.—*From Packard's Monthly, for August.*

WHAT POSSIBLE VALUE WOULD SUFFRAGE BE TO WOMAN?

We are often asked the question, "On what do you base your assertion that the ballot can achieve so much for woman. It has not "say they," done much for man; in this country all white men vote, and yet the masses are wretchedly fed, housed, clothed and poorly paid for their labor. Ignorant alike of social and political economy, their voting is a mere form; practically they have no more to do with the government than the masses in the old world who have no representation whatever."

These wholesale philosophers, and we meet them every day, are incapable of any patient process of analytical reasoning. If the moment a man is endowed with the Suffrage he does not spring up into knowledge, virtue, wealth and position, then the right amounts to nothing. If a generation of ignorant, degraded men, whose noses have been held to the grindstone all their days, do not vote at once with the wisdom of statesmen, then Universal Suffrage is a failure, and the despot and the dagger the true government.

The careful reader of history will see that with every new extension of rights a new step in civilization has been taken, and that uniformly those nations have been most prosperous where the greatest number of people have been recognized in the government. Contrast China with Russia, England with the United States. Where the few govern, the legislature is for the advantage of the few. Where the many govern the legislation will gradually become more and more for the advantage of the many, as fast as the many know enough to demand laws for their own benefit. This knowledge comes from an education in politics; and a ballot in a man's hand and the responsibility of using it, is the first step in this education. Even if a man sells his ballot, there is power in possessing something that a politician must have or perish. The Southern slaves must have acquired a new dignity in the scale of being when Judge Kelly and Senator Wilson traveled all through the south to preach to them on political questions.

The thinking men of England, as they philosophize on the abuses of their government, see plainly that the only way to abolish an order of nobility, a law of primogeniture and an established church, is to give the masses a right by their votes to pitch this triple power into the channel for all the bulwarks of aristocracy will one by one, be swept away with the education and enfranchisement of the people. Gladstone, John Bright and John Stuart Mill see clearly that the privileges of the few can be extended to the many only by the legislation of the many. All the beneficial results of the broad principles they are advocating to-day may not be fully realized in a generation, but, to the philosophical mind, they are as true now as if already achieved.

The greatest minds in this country too, have made most exhaustive arguments to prove the power of the ballot and recognized the equality of all citizens, in our Declaration of Rights, in extending suffrage to all white men, and in the proposition to farther extend it to all black men. The great Republican party (in which are many of the ablest men of the nation) declare that emancipation to the black man is a mockery, without the Suffrage. When the thinking minds on both continents are agreed as to the power of the ballot in the hand of every man, it is surprising to hear educated Americans ask, "What possible value would Suffrage be to woman? When in the British Parliament, the suffrage was extended to a million new voters, even Lord Derby and Disraeli, who were opposed to the measure, said at once, now, if this class are to vote, we must establish schools for their education, showing the increased importance of every man who has a voice in the government, and the new interest of the rulers in his education. Where all vote all must be educated; our public schools system is the result of this principle in our government. When women vote, Harvard, Yale and Princeton will throw wide open their doors.

Women are not anomalous beings outside all law, that one need make any special arguments to prove that what elevates and dignifies man will educate and dignify woman also. When she exercises her right of Suffrage, she will study the sciences of government, gain new importance in the eyes of politicians, and have a free pass in the world of work. If the masses knew their power, they could turn the whole legislation of the country to their own advantage, and drive poverty, rags and ignorance into the Pacific Ocean. If they would learn wisdom in the National Labor Conventions and not sell their votes to political tricksters, a system of Finance, Trade and Commerce, and Co-operation could soon be established that would secure the rights of Labor and put an end to the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few.

Labor holds the ballot now, let it learn how to use it. Educated women know how to use it now, let them have it.—*Revolution.*

OPINION OF BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS.

"Russell" writes to the Boston *Traveller* that when in New Orleans recently he went to see the canals and drains which General Butler ordered dug when he kept the pestilential yellow fever out of the city. He says:

We found them partially filled with filthy mud, while the top of the black water was covered with a thick scum of a yellow blue color. The stench from them was nearly suffocating, and we made haste to get on the windward side, to avoid a retreat toward the city. The city is on a marsh that is lower than the river, and stagnant water would stand here at any time of the year, making it sickly if there were no other aggravating causes. But when the offal and filth of the city is carelessly thrown into these fever-breeding sloughs and left to decompose, the effect is terrible. One of the most rabid rebels we have met in the South went with us to visit the suburbs, and although he said all the bad things and told all the lies he could get into the hour we were with him, about General Butler, yet when we asked why the city was not kept as neat, and those drains as clean as they were during the military rule of General Butler, he expressed his idea of the incompotency of the city government in very strong terms.

"I heartily wish he was back here," said he, "to pull these city officials over the coals. Why, the only healthy year this city ever saw was when he was here to make these lazy fellows toe the mark. As much as I hate him I wish he was back, and would vote for him in a minute."

"I hardly think he would run well for Mayor," said we, jokingly.

"Yes, he would, though," said he. "The people would all vote for him just to spite the present incompetents."

Later in the day, after we had returned to the Saint Charles Hotel, we had some conversation with another hater of Butler, and when we referred to the recent action of the Legislature in licensing gambling houses, lottery schemes, and such places, he exclaimed:

"Well, after all is said, Butler did one good thing for the city in suppressing crime. You may not believe it, sir, but he renovated this city, and a rowdy dared not stay here. Really I wish he could be in command here long enough to clean out these gambling dens."

So it was everywhere we went. Men cursed Butler, wished him all manner of evil; wanted to fight us for refusing to see it in that light; yet each admitted that he wished the General was back to summarily cure some evil they hated. But no two agreed on the same thing.

THE FICTITIOUS.

"I want a paper that has long stories in it," said a young lady; and she added, "I don't want a paper for anything else." Poor girl! much to be pitied; and a pitiful appearance she will make through life, at the present rate. She wants nothing serious, no acquaintance with the history of her times, nothing intellectual; nothing but newspaper novels!

Empty heads they must be that can find room every week for some ten columns of a sham story. Yet these are the heads for which the weekly press toils and groans, throwing off by the ten thousands its sheets of shallow, insipid, and disgusting fiction; and for this an amount of money is paid which a sound literature utterly fails to command. Fathers and mothers buy this vile trash for their sons and daughters, and so ministers to their ignorance and destitution of all good taste and fitness for life's duties.

Doubtless the periodical press does more than any other one instrumentality to decide the opinions, habits of thought, and general character of the age. A family will very soon begin to show a sympathy with its weekly paper, and parent and children will soon begin assimilating to it in sentiment and feeling; and as families are, so is the community at large. Blind and stupid, therefore, yea, worse, are those who tolerate in their houses a class of papers which are made up of the writings of silly, ignorant scribblers, who would be "at the foot" in the town school of good morals. Such are teachers of half of the generation.

THE SICK CHAMBER.

As this is the season of contagious diseases, a remark of caution to those visiting sick rooms may not be out of place. It is a simple matter to preserve health, provided we understand the plain principles of nature. In these hot days, many of us, when called to visit a sick friend, are apt to rush to the chamber with imprudent haste, and consequently enter it in a violent perspiration. This should be particularly avoided, for if the body is heated when you enter the room filled with the unwholesome odors of disease, the moment it becomes cold it is most likely to absorb the infection, thus adding to the spread of the contagion. Consult prudence when you visit the sick chamber, and enter it only when the system, mental and physical, is free from unnatural excitement. And remember, that a person laboring under any contagious complaint should not be visited with an empty stomach, for at such times there is an exhaustion about the physical nature which contributes to the more ready absorption of disease. If you stand between a fire and a diseased person, the danger is greater than under other circumstances, because the heat of the fire draws the infectious vapor in that direction, and the system, from the force of concentration, becomes more easily impregnated with it. These directions are simple, and their observance may prove highly beneficial to those who are apt to act with imprudence, because they give but little if any thought to the question that so nearly affects them.

SENTIMENT.

George D. Prentice has been a constant drinker for forty years. For ten years he has been a drinker of the lignum vitæ order. Here is a temperance lecture by him.

"There are times when the pulse lies low in the bosom and beats low in the veins; when the spirit sleeps, which, apparently, knows no wakening, sleeps in its house of clay, and the windows are shut and the doors hung in the invisible crape of melancholy; when we wish the golden sunshine pitchy darkness and wish to fancy clouds where no clouds be. This is a state of sickness when physic may be thrown to the dogs, for we wish none of it. What shall make the heart beat music again, the pulses throb through the myriad thronged halls in the house of life! What shall make the sun kiss the eastern hills again for us with all his awakening gladness, and the night overflow with moonlight, love and flowers? Love itself is the greatest stimulant—the most intoxicating of all, and performs all these miracles; but it is not at the drug store whatever they say. The counterfeit is in the market, but the winged-God is not a money-changer, we assure you. Men have tried many things, still they ask for stimulants. Men try to bury the floating dead of their own souls in the wine cup, but the corpse rises. We see their faces in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the world whirling again, and the pulses to playing music, and the thoughts galloping, but the fast clock runs down sooner, and unnatural stimulants only leave the house if filled with the wildest revelry, more silent, more sad, more deserted, more dead. There is only one stimulant that never intoxicates, duty. Duty puts a clear sky over man, into which the sky lark, happiness, always goes singing."

DISINFECTING AGENT.

Common copperas, which costs but three cents per pound, is perhaps one of the most efficient and economical disinfecting agents known. If two pounds of copperas be dissolved in ten quarts of boiling water, and the solution poured into gutters, sinks, cesspools, and other places where filth necessarily accumulates, its deodorising power will become speedily and convincingly apparent. I advise every housekeeper to provide a quantity of the article, and keep it constantly on hand, to be used when wanted. The unpleasant odor emanating from the barn-yard, and other places where manure is stored or kept during the hot weather, ordinarily experienced during the vernal and summer months, is speedily neutralized by a slight sprinkling of this solution, as well as the extremely unpleasant smell engendered by decaying animal and vegetable substance in cellars and out-houses, and which it is frequently found difficult to prevent. Copperas is also an excellent manure. It acts as an absorbent and *fixer* of the gaseous and volatile products of decomposition, and thus becomes an efficient medium of their transportation to the fields where they are required to give energy to vegetable life. And here permit me to mention a few other important facts in connection with this subject. Sulphuric acid—another cheap article, which like copperas, may be obtained of the druggists in any desirable quantity, is also a most valuable article for this purpose. If used in a dilute state, and sprinkled over the floors of stables and other buildings where animals are kept, it will in a short time disinfect the same of all nauseous and unpleasant odors, and render the atmosphere perfectly pure and sweet. Like copperas, it is also a good manure. Another article of great efficiency is found by slaking quick lime to a thick, plastic, mush consistence, with water saturated with salt. This is what may be properly called domestic chloride of lime, being in every respect similiar to, if not strictly identical with the chloride of lime found at the shops, although it comes at less than one-twentieth the cost.

WE have often thought it remarkable that business men could be so blind to their own interests as to fail to use the commonest and most ordinary means for the advancement of their different pursuits. Of course we refer to newspaper advertising. This is no new idea, born of our connection with the press, and selfish in its nature. We entertained precisely the same view years ago, and regarded that policy as narrow minded in the extreme which refused to invest a few dollars that hundreds might be realized, or higgle at the price of an advertisement and conclude that the expense might be avoided. No sane man now-a-days pretends to deny the utility and advantage of newspaper advertising. All experience and observation proves that, almost without exception, the men who have largely realized money and become wealthy through trade and business, are the men who advertised the most. It is unnecessary to cite instances. You can scarcely put your finger upon the name of a successful merchant or or man of business in the United States, who is not a living illustration of this fact. We know that many of our business men here regard it as useless to advertise in a community like this. It is a mistaken idea however. The necessity is just as great in proportion here as anywhere else. It will be found that the most liberal advertisers here are most successful in business, and realize the greatest profits.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—Somebody gets off the following beautiful paragraph on the closing night of the week. There is a volume of truth and sense in it.

"Saturday night makes people human, sets their hearts to beating softly, as they used to do before the world turned them into war drums and jarred them to pieces with tattoos. The ledger closes with a clash; the iron-doored vaults come to with a bang, up go the shutters with a will, click goes the key in the lock. It is Saturday night, and business breathes free again. Homeward, ho! The door that has been ajar all week gently closes behind him, the world is all shut out. Shut out? Shut in rather. Here are his treasures after all, and not in the vault, and not in the book—save the record in the old family bible—and not in the bank. May be you are a bachelor, frosty and forty. Then, poor fellow, Saturday night is nothing to you just as you are nothing to any body. Get a wife, blue eyed or black eyed, but above all, true eyed; get a little home, no matter how little, a sofa, just to hold two, or two and a half and then get the two, or two and a half in it, of a Saturday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife's eyes, and thank God and take courage."

PAT AND THE POST-OFFICE CLERK.

"Faith, an' have ye'er a letther for me, yer honor?"

"What name?" asked the urbane official.

"Why, me own name, av course. Whose else?"

"What is your name?" continued the official, still urbane.

"Faith, an' it was my father's afore me; an' would yer, but he's gone dead."

"Confound you, what do you call yourself!" losing his temper.

"Bedad," said Pat firmly, "I call myself a gentleman; an' its a pity there a'n't a couple of us."

"Stand back," commanded the official with dignity.

"The divil a back I'll stand until I gets my letther."

"How can I give it to you if you won't tell me who you are you stupid, thick-headed bog-trotter?"

"An is that what you're paid for—abusin' honest people that comes for their rights? Gi' me the letther, or, be the whiskers o' Kate Kearney's cat, I'll cast me vote again you when I git me papers."

"You blundering blockhead," broke in the now really angry clerk, "can't you tell me how your letter is addressed?"

"Dressed? How shou'd it be dressed, barrin' in a sheet of paper, like any other? Come; hand me, avic."

"The deuce take you! won't you tell me who you are?"

"Faith, I'm an Irishman bred and born, seed, breed, and generation. Me father was cousin to one eyed Harry Mawro, the process sarver; an' me moother belonged to the Mooneys, of Kilmathonad. You're an ignorant ould divel; an', av you'll only creep out of yer hole, I'll welt yer hide like a new shoe. An', av yer get any satisfaction out o' me, me name's not Barney O'Flynn."

"Oh! that's your name, is it?" said the satisfied official, seizing and shuffling a pile of letters. "There's your letter."

FLOWERS AND MUSIC.—Yes, two gifts God has bestowed upon us, that have in themselves, no guilty trait, and show an essential divineness. Music is one of these which seems as if it were born of death, but lingers with us from the gates of heaven; music, which breathes over the gross or sad or doubting heart, to inspire it with a consciousness of its own mysterious affinities, and to touch the chords of its unsuspected, undeveloped life. And the other gift is that of flowers, which, though born of earth, we may well believe if anything of earthly soil is in the higher realm, if any of its methods are continued, if any of its forms are identical, they will live on the banks of the river of life. Flowers! that in our gladness and in our sorrow are never incongruous—always appropriate. Appropriate in the church, as expressive of its purest social themes, and blending their sweetness with the incense of prayer. Appropriate in the joy of the marriage hour, in the loneliness of the sick room, and crowning with prophecy the foreheads of the dead. They give completeness to the associations of childhood, and are appropriate even by the side of old age, strangely as their freshness contrasts with wrinkles and gray hairs; for still they are suggestive, they are symbolical of the soul's perpetual youth, the inward blossom of immortality, the amaranthine crown. In their presence we feel that the body shall go forth as a winged seed.

YOUNG MAN, YOU'RE WANTED.—A lady writer under this heading, hits off the men as follows:

"A woman wants you. Don't forget her. Don't wait to be rich; if you do, ten to one you are not fit to be married. Marry while you are young and struggle up together. But mark, young man, the woman don't want you if she is to divide her affections with a cigar, spittoon or whisky jug. Neither does she want you if you don't take care of her and the little "after thoughts" which are sure to follow. Neither does she want you simply because you are a man, the definition of which is too apt to be an animal that wears bifurcated garments on his lower limbs, a quarter section of stovepipe on his head, swears like a pirate, and is given to filthy practice generally. She wants you for a companion, a help-mate—she wants you to have learned to regulate your appetite and passions; in short in the image of God, not in the likeness of a beast."

CURIOUS PROPERTY OF IRON.—In 1850, Mr. Marsh, an able chemist of the royal arsenal, England, discovered that it is invariable with iron which has remained a considerable time under water, when reduced to small grains or an impalpable powder, to become red-hot, and ignite any substance with which it comes in contact. This he found by scraping some corroded metal from a gun, which ignited the paper containing it, and burnt a hole in his pocket. The knowledge of this fact is of immense importance, as it may account for many spontaneous fires and explosions, the origin of which has not been traced. A piece of rusty iron, brought in contact with a bale of cotton in a warehouse or on shipboard, may occasion extensive conflagrations and the loss of many lives. The tendency of moistened particles of iron to ignite was discovered by the French chemist, Lemary, as far back as 1670.

MR. WOLF, a New York cap-maker, while attending a meeting of his striking employes, was set upon by the men, and beaten and abused with tongues and fists, until the girls, who were among the strikers, came to his rescue, and stopped the maltreatment. Mr. Wolf promptly hired the girls over again, and gave them all the increase of wages they asked.

"TOM

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY,
of Cumberland County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
of Allegheny County.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

SHALL THE CHINESE COME?

For nearly a century, Republicanism has been on trial in the United States. During this time it has had many trials and vicissitudes; internal dissensions, political excitements, rebellions within and wars without, both offensive and defensive, but it has come out of them all purified, strengthened and improved. Each successive trial has only prepared it for some greater triumph. Its most sanguine friends have often felt alarmed for its integrity, while its enemies oft-times just the very moment preceding the victory have declared its failure in boastful triumph. When the vast tide of immigration from oppressed and over crowded Europe first began to debouch upon our shores, grave doubts were entertained by many earnest friends of Republicanism of our ability to assimilate so vast a body of men, often ignorant both of the rights and duties of a free people. But the ever increasing tide from every nationality and all classes of society was received and assimilated and the astonishing spectacle of a people, gathered from every nationality upon the habitable globe, at once adapting themselves to the manners and customs and assuming the responsibilities of freemen and becoming intelligent members of the body politic, was for the first time presented to the civilized world. Prophets of evil have continually risen up, but their predictions have failed of fulfilment. Our last great trial just passed, the grandest industrial triumph of any age or nation, the Pacific railroad, has brought us face to face with a new and perplexing question. What shall be done with the Chinaman? The prophets of evil are not wanting. Some advise to shut our gates and deny our Republican faith. Others truer to principle but faint hearted are undecided and wavering. Our country demands hardy, sober, industrious, peaceful laborers to till her soil, work her mines, run her factories and build her railroads. There is work for millions. The Chinaman fulfils all these conditions; he is apt to learn, industrious, frugal, temperate, trusty and hardy. But he has a yellow skin; he belongs to another race; he is an idolater; he will revolutionize labor and take bread from the mouths of our own people. This last is the cry of the demagogue. It has been raised against the foreigner from every clime. It has been urged against labor saving machinery, against railroads and canals, in fact against every invention of art or discovery in science, and is only the old protest of ignorance and prejudice against all attempts to better the condition of the human race, and as such may be dismissed as of no importance. The cry of caste comes from another party, for the most part in our southern states, and is fast giving way to the pressing demand for labor in that section and in this way the question will soon be solved in favor of the Chinaman. The third class is composed for the most part of those who have the best interests, not only of the nation but of the human race at heart, but are timid and doubting in the face of a great moral question with which they doubt their own ability to grapple. What will be the moral and political influence of the immense influx of these idolaters that now seems imminent, is a question that may well occupy the best minds of our nation. The moral question underlies all the others. Can we christianize the Mongolian? The divine command "go ye into all the world preaching the gospel to every creature" is as binding to day on all christian nations as when it first fell from the lips of our Saviour. All christians recognize its binding force. In obedience to it we are sending the missionary of the Cross into the wilds of Africa and the burning sands of Asia. Wherever representatives of the human race exist we recognize and obey the command. Shall we then shrink from the task when a broader field opens before us? If the Idolatrous millions of China and Japan choose to come to a christian land within the reach and under the influence of christian teachings, dare we deny them admittance? Where can we find better opportunities for preaching the gospel to them than in our own homes? No; the Chinaman must not be denied admission. He must be welcomed with open arms. Here is offered the grandest opportunity for missionary labor that has been afforded since the Apostles began the work. Moral convictions and christian duty say let them come—the necessities of the time say let them come—and the great fundamental principles of our Republican government say let them come. If the occasion demands extraordinary exertion on our part, we must gird ourselves for the work and accept the duties of the hour, with a cheerful and steadfast faith that the Providence that brings these children of the orient to our shores will give us the necessary strength and wisdom to work out this last problem of our civilization to a happy conclusion, extend our free institutions and bless the whole human race.

The Canadian authorities are actively engaged in an effort to obtain once more a one-sided reciprocity treaty with the United States, in which Canada shall reap all the advantages. We hope to hear of no more reciprocity treaties. Canada was a refuge for rebels during the war and did all in her power to destroy us. We can do infinitely better without reciprocity. When Canada wants it again she can get it by coming into our Union. But we want no more reciprocity.

If any one wants a specimen of Democratic financiering, let him look at the accounts of Bedford county. After that no same man will want Democratic management for our state finances.

BOOZY BUNCOMBE.

The copperhead platform is a rich piece of political buncombe. The cool impudence of its assertions is only equalled by the presumption of ignorance in their ranks sufficient to swallow the impudent falsehoods and glaring inconsistencies it contains. The Second resolution reads as follows:

2. That the attempted ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Radical members of the last Legislature and their refusal to submit the same to a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty, and an outrage upon every citizen of the State, and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed, and the amendment submitted to the people at the polls, for acceptance or rejection.

"The *attempted* ratification" is a piece of brazen effrontery seldom equalled. The merest schoolboy knows not only that the ratification by the Legislature was real and genuine but that it is the method expressly provided for in the Constitution of the United States as our fathers made it. It is said that Frank Hughes drew up the platform and we can only account for this stupidity on his part by supposing, that he was in the condition of so many of the members of the Convention, who are said to have selected their lodgings for the night on street cellar doors and in dirty alleys rather than in the comfortable hotels. Certainly none but a drunken man or a simpleton would have fallen into the utter absurdity of insisting in a party platform that an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was invalid because it was passed in strict accordance with that clause of the Constitution which provides for its own amendment. The most charitable construction we can put upon this plank of their platform is that the whole convention were so boosy that they confounded our own State Constitution with the Constitution of the United States. The State Constitution does require that any amendment to it shall be voted upon by the people, but the Constitution of the United States does not on the contrary it specifically requires that any amendment shall be passed by two thirds of the State Legislatures. Our copperhead friends while in their cups have been guilty of openly demanding in their party platform, a high handed violaton of the Constitution of the United States for the very letter of which they have heretofore been such persistent sticklers.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Now is the time to determine the policy of our next Legislature in regard to the unexpended balance in the State Treasury. The law needs a radical change in regard to the disposition of these surplus funds. An average of a million dollars lies in the Treasury the year through. This money it is alleged is used by the Treasurers for speculative purposes and the interest accrues to the benefit of the Treasurer netting him perhaps a hundred thousand dollars a year that ought to go to the account of the State. Let our Senators and members of the Legislature be pledged to pass a law providing for the depositing or otherwise disposing of this surplus fund in such a manner that the interest accruing may go into the Treasury instead of the pockets of the Treasurer This is a matter that calls loudly for reform and cannot be attended to too soon. If the Treasurer's salary is too small for the responsibility he has to assume let it be increased to a fair remuneration, but let him be obliged to give a sufficient security instead of a merely nominal one, and then let him be required under heavy penalty to use the public funds for the benefit of the State alone, and not for personal emolument. With security in a sum scarcely a tenth part of the fund entrusted to their care it is certainly very creditable to the men who have held the office of Treasurer that they have not become defaulters. The temptation to dishonesty has been great and it is entirely due to the high character and integrity of our Treasurers of late years that the State has not lost large sums. Under Democratic management the Treasury was always empty and the paltry pay and small security were then amply sufficient for all the funds to be cared for. It is since the Republican party has been economizing the funds and paying the debt that a heavy surplus is frequently left in the Treasury awaiting the payment of interest due on the debt. How many Republican members and Senators shall be pledged to a revision of the law and the providing for a still further economizing of the public funds?

The Democracy love to talk of Republican extravagance and insist that Democrats alone know how to economize. As they are slow about giving us any illustration of their ability and will to economize, it may not be amiss to call their attention to the doings of the Ohio State government of the last year. The chief clerk of the Ohio Senate drew pay at the rate of five dollars per day for two years service and made out a bill and got the pay, for 845 days. No one but a Democrat could have done 845 days work in two years. That is 115 more days than ordinary people find in two years, even including Sundays. That is sharp figuring in Democratic economy, but the clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, beats it he performed the very remarkable feat of doing 560 days work, and getting the pay for it all in one year. Considering that the Democracy have been out of power for a long time and consequently are out of practice, this is certainly a very clever beginning. They are entitled to the palm for dexterity in figuring up salaries. Though the Republican party has many accessions from Democracy, and not all from pure patriotism either, their work will still not bear comparison with the Ohio Democracy. We really pity poor Packer now that he has fallen into the hands of such cormorants. They will pluck him effectually, but we hope to see the time indefinitely postponed, when the sharp figuring of such men as the Ohio Democracy shall be brought to bear upon the treasury of our state.

We observe that B. B. Strang has been renominated in Tioga county for the Legislature. If the Republicans of Tioga wish to help along the cause of Republicanism they had better leave Strang at home. No Republican in the last Legislature had a worse record than Strang. He was the unblushing advocate of the pasting and folding swindle, and seems to have had a hand in almost every piece of jobbery during the session. The more of the members of the last Legislature that are left at home the better for the Republican party. We protest against returning men who have been known to take part in, vote for, or connive at any manner of corruption and swindling. We want honest men who know and will dare to do their duty. To renominate such men as Strang is treason to the Republican party.

Just at a time when the whole country is crying out against railroad monopolies and their abuses the Copperheads of our state nominate a railroad King for Governor and moreover one whose direct interest identifies him with New York railroad interests and against our own state. How can they expect Pennsylvanians to vote for such a man?

The Wall street brokers of New York seem likely to have a check put upon their high profits and exorbitant rates of interest. The law officers have prosecuted them for violation of the usury laws, and public opinion will sustain the prosecution and the enforcement of the laws. Wall street combinations to extort usurious interest have become so common and resulted in so great damage to the commercial interests of the country that they will get no sympathy whatever from the public. It is certainly desirable that while usury laws exist they should be rigidly enforced, and in view of the combinations of capitalists for tightening the money markets and extorting usurious rates of interest, we are inclined to think that laws prohibiting usurious rates of interest are still needed for the protection of the public.

The Copperhead rejoicing over the Virginia election calls forth the indignant protest of the Walker party. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 16th inst., says:

"The Democratic papers at the North have committed a very grave error in ascribing this great victory to the 'Virginia Democracy.' *There has been no such party in this State for eight years, and its very bones have rotted, and now crumble at the touch. No resurrectionary process could bring that party to life, and its ashes lie mingled with, and undistinguished from, that of the old Whig party.*"

The new ten and fifteen cent currency is beginning to appear in circulation. The design of the notes is neat and they are printed on good paper. If we are obliged to continue the use of small currency it can scarcely be improved, but we would be heartily glad to have the small paper currency disappear and be replaced with the old silver coin. If this cannot be done there should be a provision made to secure the return of soiled and worn currency to the Treasury where it would be destroyed and its place supplied by new.

The copperheads have always been bitterly opposed to carpet baggers and most bitterly to Yankee carpet baggers. How does it come that they have forgotten their old antipathy so suddenly? Or did they forget that Packer is a Connecticut carpet bagger? One of the very worst kind of yankees. What does it all mean? How can our copperheads swallow this nasty, bloated, bondholding Yankee? Is it his money? Gold has certainly a wonderfully persuasive influence with these copperheads. It will induce them even to swallow one of those pestiferous Yankees. Ugh!

The State Teachers' Association, which is to meet at Greensburg on the 10th of August, promises to be a complete success. The people of Greensburg have already made arrangements to give the teachers a hearty welcome. All the ladies who may attend will be entertained free of charge and gentlemen at the low rate of from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day. Teachers paying full fare over the railroads to Greensburg, will be returned free of charge.

The British House of Lords has at last succumbed to populor opinion and the views of the Commons on the Disestablishment question. The bill as passed finally is called a compromise bill but it is of that kind in which the real advantage is all on one side while the pride of the other is shielded by a show of concessions that mean nothing. Liberal ideas are fast gaining ground in England and the aristocracy of the nobility is gradually losing its prestige as well as its power.

It is reported that General Canby will insist upon the members of the Virginia Legislature taking the test oath, in which case there will a sufficient number of Walker men ineligible to give the Wells men a majority and consequently the two United States Senators to be elected. The question will be brought before the Attorney General for his opinion. What the result will be remains to be seen.

Under the prudent mangement of Secretary Boutwell our credit abroad has so much improved that a German house in Frankfort, has offered to loan our government three hundred millions of dollars at five per cent. But Boutwell refused it and expects within the year to be able to borrow money at four per cent with which to take up our bonds on which we are now paying six and seven per cent.

The copperheads resolved to remember the soldiers and sailors but nominated for their offices men, who remembered the soldiers only to call them blue bellied yankees, Lincoln hirelings &c. The soldiers and sailors will remember the copperheads too as long as they live but not to confer offices. They will remember them as the enemies of the soldier and of the country, and their character is still the same.

One more monopoly seems likely to be abolished by the completion of the French cable which was landed at Duxbury Massachusetts on Saturday last. The English Atlantic Telegraph has now a rival and the first message we get by it, is that a third cable is already projected. There will doubt less be an abundance of business for all three and rivalry will greatly reduce the exorbitant rates charged by the first cable.

The news from Cuba is of a conflicting character. The reports are favorable or unfavorable as they happen to come from one side or the other. The flight of thousands of Cuban patriots to the United States is regarded as an evil omen for the revolutionists and it will not be a matter of surprise if we shortly hear of the final suppression of the rebellion.

The cops are strangely jubilant over their two P's, Packer and Pershing. We have an idea that they will find Packer packing off to Carbon county and Pershing pushing for the mountains of Cambria about the 13th of October, in about as much haste as their skeedaddling followers broke for the fastnesses of the Alleghenies during the war.

Cotton.—It is supposed that the South will this year sell 3,000,000 bales of cotton for as much as 6,000,000 would have brought before the war, and that in the year 1870 she will be richer than she would be had not the war occurred, and had slavery continued.

The Poor House question bids fair to be a prominent one in the campaign, in this county. If there is to be any change in that department it must be made by electing a good and efficient Republican in the person of E. J. Diehl of Colerain.

Bedford County's finances need looking after very badly. It can only be done by electing a few Republican officers. We have a good county ticket, let us see that a portion, if not all of it is elected and we will get the much needed reform.

Copperheads talk about retrenchment and reform where they are out of office and want in, but where they happen to be in they are mum for there they steal to the best of their ability.

The word d-e-b-t is composed of the initials of "dun everybody twice." "C-r-o-d-i-t is formed of the initial letters of "call regularly every day—I'll trust."

Packer's only recommendation for Governor is that he is worth twenty millions of dollars. Poor men stand no chance among millionaires.

Let Republicans wake up and go to work. A vigorous campaign will secure us a brilliant victory, notwithstanding Packer's twenty millions.

The Republican County Convention in Fulton Co., will be held on the 9th of August at Harrisonville.

A VOICE FROM HOME.

The Lehigh *Register*, published in a section of country traversed by Mr. Packer's iron rails, and in which the railroad, canal and coal king has some little personal, but no political influence, thus speaks of the Democratic nominee for Governor:

"Asa Packer is worth twenty million of dollars, and that is the sole cause of his nomination. The same reason for his nomination for the presidency was urged last summer in New York. Merit, statesmanship, the interests of our Commonwealth, are all thrown to one side, and the people of Pennsylvania are asked to make wealth the sole qualification for office. After a struggle of a century against the despotism of the Old World, we are urged to relinquish our victory and erect in the glorious old Keystone State an aristocracy of money.

"The people of Pennsylvania want a Governor of wealth even greater than that Asa Packer possesses. They will require more at his hands than Asa Packer can give. They will ask him to be honest, upright, straight forward and above all loyal, and this last qualification especially Asa Packer lacks, and without this wealth of honor—devotion to his country in her great trials—no man can ever be elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

"He is magnanimous! Yes, he is benevolent. His open-heartedness was plainly shown in his distribution of free passes to his supporters to enable them to go to Harrisburg. It was still more plainly shown when he endowed a college with five hundred thousand dollars—but how were his means devoted during the great rebellion, while his opponent was braving the perils of the battle-field and risking even a greater than Asa Packer's fortune in defense of his country? If we remember aright, during that time Government required immense quantities of coal; Asa Packer saw the chance to make himself a nabob, and all his means and energies were enlisted in that sole object. It was during this time that Asa Packer made his fortune out of the necessities of our Government, and the war, which was death and desolation to so many homes, put millions into his pockets and made him the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1869.

"It remains to be seen whether the people will reward the man who won affluence and wealth from the taxes levied to carry on the war, or the man who gave up everything for his country, in her sore time of need. The former controls a gigantic monopoly, run in the interests of New York, and everything that he can do is done against one of Pennsylvania's most important interests. Philadelphians, especially, owe him a grudge. The Lehigh Valley road uses every means in its power to divert from their city the trade of the Lehigh Valley. Whether it is done to injure Philadelphia or to break down the North Pennsylvania railroad, it makes no difference; the truth is the same and is just as unpalatable to Philadelphians."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Satisfactory Condition of the National Finances—What Secretary Boutwell has Accomplished—Reduction of $43,000,000 in the Public Debt—Cash on hand—Gold $66,000,000; Currency, $26,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The expectations of the officials in the Treasury Department, is, that the debt statement for August will show a reduction of about nine millions in the month of July, making a total of forty-three millions since March 4. It is anticipated, by Secretary Boutwell, that he will be able to reduce the debt the first year of his administration fifty millions of dollars. There are seven months left, but the receipts in those months are not expected to come up very much beyond the expenses of the Government. There will be fifteen millions of dollars to be paid out in August and September, on account of the pension list, and in the fall months the drafts of the War Department, for quartermaster and commissary stores, for the winter season, are always heavy.

It is not expected that there will be any reduction of the debt before October, although it is believed that it will not increase much, if any, in August or September. The Wednesday purchases of bonds will have to be discontinued after the next purchase, as there is not likely to be any surplus currency with which to buy more than the regular amount. If there should be any unusual increase of the customs receipts, the Secretary will be able to increase his sales of gold, which will give him more currency to make up the deficit. At present, however, he does not anticipate any sales of gold beyond his present arrangements.

CASH ON HAND.

There is now in the Treasury twenty six millions of currency, which is about the same amout as Secretary McCulloch had at this time in 1868. There is sixty-six and a half millions of gold coin belonging to the government, and last year, at this time, there was sixty one millions of coin, exclusive of the deposits, which are now thirty-seven millions, a larger figure than they ever before reached.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts from all sources, since July 1, are thirty millions, and the disbursements on account of government expenses, are twelve millions. The interest due on the public debt is nearly eleven millions per month, which, added to the expenses, make twenty-three millions to come out of the thirty millions receipts, which leaves, up to to-day, a reduction of about seven millions, and, in the remaining week of July, it is expected that there will be two millions more in excess.

His currency balance, it will be seen, does not at present admit of the purchase of any unusual amount of bonds in August, and the low state of his gold balance does not render it likely that he will have any extra coin to dispose of at present.

The orders to buy bonds and to sell coin are always based upon the condition of the public funds, and the prices at which either rule in the market have no effect at all upon the Secretary.

Notice is given by the Secretary of the Treasury that the new paper for bank notes and bonds has been adopted by authority of law. One of its peculiarities is the introdution of colored silk, cotton and other fibrous material into the paper while in process of manufacture. By law it is felony for any person to have or retain in his custody or possession any paper adopted for the making of any such obligations or securities, and similar to that designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, except under authority of the Secretary or some other proper officer of the United States, and any person offending against the statue will on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, or both at the discretion of the Court.

The humidity of the atmosphere, it is reported, has been increased on the Isthmus of Suez since the introduction of the waters of the Mediterranean Sea into the lakes. Fogs as dense as those of Paris have been observed in districts where heretofore rain has hardly ever fallen.

The Providence *Journal* says that Alexander H. Stephens' interminable letters announcing his withdrawal from public affairs, remind one of the record found in the closet of an old toper in Greenwich, whose many excellent resolutions were not followed by a corresponding practice and reform. On the door, plainly marked in chalk, was recorded. "February 25, left off drinking," and then, "February 26, left off again,"

Oregon Lumber.—The lumber resources of the State of Oregon are abundant. Dense forests of the finest fir, spruce and cedar grow from the coast range and along the banks of the Columbia river and its tributaries as far up as the Dalles. There is an inexhaustible supply of the finest and best quality of timber at the mouth of the Columbia river, and back of the town of Astoria is the most magnificent forest of spruce and yellow fir that is to be found anywhere on the Pacific coast. Nature has done everything to make the forest of timber along the Columbia river a source of great profit to the lumberman; the finest of timber being handy to shipping, and as there is fine water power on all the streams emptying into the Columbia, lumber can be manufactured very cheap. The bottom lands along the river are also covered with a thick growth of vine, maple, alder, cedar, ash and cottonwood.—*Alta Cal.*

As there seems to be a general misunderstanding about the difference between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, a few words of explanation may be advisable. The quarrel last winter was about the point of junction, the Union Pacific wanting it at Promontory, and the Central Pacific at Ogden. An act of Congress, passed on the 10th of April, settled that by providing that the junction should be at or near Ogden, providing that the Union Pacific should build a line from Ogden to Promontory, and that the Central Pacific should then take it at cost. The point of junction will be a few miles west of Ogden, and the present quarrel is as to which company shall have the government bonds for the section from this point to Promontory, nearly fifty miles. The Union Pacific built the section, and claim them on that account. The Central Pacific takes it after it is built and also claims them. Congress may have to settle the difficulty.

The basis of settlement between the litigants in the management of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, which we have already announced as having been accomplished, comprises the following points: The Erie party are to withdraw all suits; the company to issue $1,00,000 new stock, to be evenly divided between the two parties to the controversy; the Alton and Toledo Road, one hundred miles in length, is to be commenced within two months and finished within eight months; the Decatur and East St. Louis Road, now being built, is to be completed and consolidated with the Toledo and Wabash Company, upon terms agreed on some time ago, the Erie party are to have three directors, out of fifteen, in the Toledo and Wabash management.

The Suez canal will be formally opened for purpose, of trade and travel on the 17th day of November next, as officially announced by M. de Lesseps. The isthmus through which the canal is cut, is a narrow neck of land connecting Asia and Africa. It measures seventy two English miles in breadth and is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Suez and on the north by the Mediterranean. Its surface is sandy and for the most part barren.

Suez is the first seaport town of note in Egypt. It stands on the frontier, near the head of the gulf on the same name, and is seventy-six miles east of Cairo, in latitude twenty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes and six seconds north and longitude thirty-four minutes and two seconds east.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to permit the substitution of ten-forties for five twenties, or the exchange of any gold bearing bonds now held as security for circulating notes on the basis hitherto adopted, the ten forties to be received at eighty five per cent, of their par value, and all other six per cent. gold bearing bonds at ninety per cent. The six per cent. currency bonds issued by the United States to the Pacific Railroad, will not be received as security for the circulation of the national banks, and the exchange of the gold bearing bonds is subject hereafter to revision, if it shall be found that such exchanges are so frequent as to become onerous to the Department.

S. T. Webster, of Chicago, Western agent of the National Steamship Company, leaves to day in the steamship France for England, for the purpose of cultivating the through shipment from Chicago and the Western states to Europe. His theory is that inasmuch as the West is the producer, and through rates of freight to Europe can be made in the West daily, the same as from New York, that Chicago and the West is the point where orders from Europe should be sent. He will visit the large cities and explain his views to the several Chambers of Commerce.

The bill for the punishment of seduction, recently before the Canadian Parliament, provides that the seduction under promise of marriage of a chaste unmarried woman shall be punished by imprisonment for two years, but no conviction shall be had, in any case, "on the testimonoy of the woman seduced, unsupported by other evidence, nor unless the indictment is found within two years after the offence." The object of refusing to receive the woman's testimony as conclusive, is to prevent the innumerable cases of prosecution, by designing women, for sinister and mercenary purposes.

A gentleman from the vicinity of York, Pa., informed us that so great has been the scarcity of rain in that locality that the corn is very much back, and presents a dry and shriveled appearance. In York county, and within six or seven miles of Harrisburg, we have another almost rainless district; so great is the drought in that section that springs, which have not failed for a period of fifty years, are dry. While some regions are suffering from too much, rain others are suffering from its absence.

The Melbourne *Argus* says: There appears to be something in the circumstances and social condition of Victoria that makes American humor especially popular here. Most of the productions of recent American humorists, such as Artemus Ward, Orpheus C. Kerr and Mark Twain have been reprinted here, and find a large sale; and now Leland's ballads of Hans Breitman have been published by Mr. G. Robertson, and become very popular.

The Coming Solar Eclipse.—The only total solar eclipse visible in this country since 1834 will take place on the 7th of August next, and no other will be visible during the present century. It will be visible as a partial eclipse alll over the northern portions of this continent.

One of the most beautifully grained woods is the Hungarian ash, which is now imported into this cruntry in considerable quantities for veneers. The best specimens sell as high as twenty cents the superficial foot, which is nearly twenty times the value of black walnut and mahogany.

It is understood that twelve eminent New York capitalists have undertaken to complete the work begun by the State of Virginia before the war, of building a rail road from Richmond and Washington to the Ohio river.

A receiver will probably be appointed in the law suit between Trinity Church Corporation and the heirs of Anneke Jans. The property in dispute is almost sixty million dollars.

150 FARMS FOR SALE
IN NORTH CAROLINA.
FROM 100 TO 15,000 ACRES IN A FARM.
PRICES RANGE FROM 50cts. AN ACRE to $40

The North Carolina Land Company have two millions of acres of land which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices. These lands in the aggregate cover every variety of soil, and produce in abundance every grain and fruit known to our country. They are the cheapest and the best ever offered to emigrants. Parties desiring to locate will be taken from New York to Raleigh North Carolina and return for $24 first class fare, and for $16 second class.

Persons desiring to purchase will do well to call on the undersigned agent of the company, and examine descriptions of lands offered for sale.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Agent of North Carolina Land Company,
25june6m Bedford, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store.

ITEMS.

Brick Pomeroy proposes to advance the cause of the Democracy by lecturing on temperance. He evidently knows what ails the party.

Albany, N. Y., having been in the hands of the Democracy for several years, has reached the legitimate conclusion—a bankrupt treasury.

The Cincinnati *Commoner*, a Copperhead sheet of small pretensions but great venom, condemns the Rosecrans nomination without stint.

Anna Josephine Wilkowsky, a leading Woman's Rights female of Chicago, has had her husband divorced, and now goes into the fight unencumbered.

It is understood that Secretary Cox has been tendered the new Judgeship in Ohio, but it is believed he will decline the honor. Many of his friends urge him to accept.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has been advised by his physician to leave Washington and spend some weeks upon the Rocky Mountains. Mr. S. expects to leave early in August, if able to travel, and go to Laramie Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

All the prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette charged with being concerned in the Cuban expedition have been released. No particulars are given, but it is supposed they were released on their own recognizances.

A Paris telegram of the 23d says that De Chasselaut Laubot, on his installation as President of the Council, declared for liberty of speech, because independence was associated perfectly with devotion to the Emperor.

Dispatches have been received from Minister McMahon. He does not believe Lopez to be so near the end of his career as has been intimated. There is a story afloat in Washington that he will go to Europe in the interest of Lopez.

The officers to be elected this fall in Minnesota are: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor Treasurer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Republican Convention will be held September 9.

Vallandigham's explanation of Rosecrans' nomination for Governor of Ohio is to the effect that since the Copperheads—the word is his—were made to take a back seat, it was but fair the War Democrats should accompany them, and so he preferred to take a Republican candidate.

The Sidney (Ohio) *Journal* says of the condition of the Democracy with Rosecrans, their candidate for Governor: "To their utter discomfiture, they now find that they will have trouble in keeping perfect harmony among themselves, without any leisure time to entice voters from the Republicans."

Hon. Benjamin Wade does not believe Rosecrans will accept the Democratic nomination of Ohio, and, if he does, he will be beaten by a very large majority, as Gov. Hayes is very strong with the Republicans, and will poll as large, if not a larger vote than Grant, while there are thousands of peace Democrats who will not vote for Rosecrans.

While a man was in the jewelry store of H. Proble, No. 10 Fourth street, St. Louis, yesterday, purchasing a cheap clock in the rear of the store, a woman entered, went behind the counter, and abstracted between $7,000 and $8,000 worth of diamonds, and escaped. Detectives were immediately put to work, but no clue to the thief has been found.

Arizona advices of July 12th state that the Indians killed two mail carriers, and partially destroyed the mails between Tuscon and Mosile. Several other outrages are noted. It is estimated there were three hundred well armed Indians on the 1st of July in the Carpedro Valley, near Tuscon. Company L. Eighth Cavalry, killed eight Indians in the neighborhood of Camp Vede.

The intended departure from this city of Secretary Boutwell, in a few days, for an absence of some weeks, is construed by politicians as an evidence that no effort will be made in Cabinet, where he is the leading spirit of the working Radicals, to enforce a new election in Virginia in certain districts where the successful candidates are unable to take the iron-clad oath.

A delegation of Radical Republicans from Mississippi are here urging the Administration to aid them in the approaching canvass. They state that the Conservative papers throughout the whole State are making the importation of coolie labor into the State, a political question, and are filled with threats that if the freedmen do not vote as their employers direct they will be supplanted by Chinese.

A New York dispatch says: Judge Pierrepont stated to-day that the United States Government has been for some time negotiating with Spain for the independence of Cuba, and that dispatches had been received from the Spanish Government giving assurance that all bloodshed in Cuba will be stopped in a few days, and indicating that the independence of that island will be conceded immediately.

It is one of the curiosities of Rhode Island industry says the Providence *Journal*, that it is now exporting iron ore to be manufactured in other States. Two thousand tons of this ore have been sent to a single furnace in Pennsylvania within eighteen months, at a cost to the purchasers, freight included, of six and a half dollars a ton. The addition of fifteen per cent. ot the Cumberland ore to the other ores used by the Pennsylvania company has been found to increase the value of their pig iron two dollars a ton.

In a recent speech made by ex-Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, he said that while he disliked some portions of the proposed constitution, he thought that the interests of the people of the State demanded its adoption. He thought the people had been unjustly accused of lawlessness and crime, the mass having been condemned for the acts of the few; but he earnestly appealed to them to obey the laws, civil and military, and to lend every assistance to the State and national authorities in suppressing crime and punishing desperadoes. Privately he expressed himself in favor of the election of A. J. Hamilton as Governor.

The bail of Griffin, the engineer of the freight train, to whose carelessness the Mast Hope railroad disaster is attributed, has been fixed at $10,000. He is still in jail at Milford, Pa. The wounded at the Delaware House are rapidly gaining, and will return home in a few days. There are only three of them remaining, one of whom, Carl Baer, the German lad, has sent for his mother and brother in Prussia to come over to this country. The claim for damages for his father's death has not yet been settled.

TO THE OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS:

Surveyor Generas's Office,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 6th, 1869.

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing of the list of unpatented lands for Bedford county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. Proceedings by the Attorney General have been stayed for one year from this date, in order that parties may obtain their patents without additional cost.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
14may:6m Surveyor General.

Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST

HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER

IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

a splendid article for

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

and all diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

HOUSE FURNISHING,

HARDWARE GOODS &c.,

JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

HARDWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES,
PAINTS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OILS,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
OIL, POCKET BOOKS,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
COAL OIL,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY,
BUCKETS,
CHURNS,
TUBS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.
9apr

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW OPEN A

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM BEING NEARLY

"PLAYED OUT," WE WILL SELL

CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞INTEREST CHARGED ON ALL ACCOUNTS AFTER NINETY DAYS.

18june A. B. CRAMER & CO.

S. M'CAMANT. ....JOHN ELLIOTT.....D. T. CALDWELL
J. M. HARPER.....WILLIAM STOKE.

TYRONE PLANING MILLS.

McCAMANT, ELLIOTT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring, Brackets, Mouldings, Stair Railing, Plastering Lath, Shingles, Common and Fancy Pickets, Frame Stuff,

AND ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Tyrone, Pa., March 19, 1869:m6

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,

M. WALKER & SONS,
12febly No. 11 North 6th St., PHIL'A.

A BIG FUSS OVER NO PROFIT.

We are just selling for a little amusement 10,000 yards choice Styles of standard Calico prints, at 8, 10, 11 and 12½ cents. and you should see 'em grab after it. It's SO CHEAP, is the reason.

G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, June25:3m

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand a few for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

Real Estate.

TWO FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.

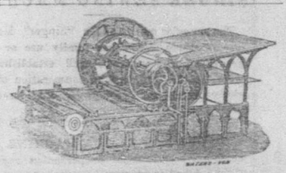
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP REAL ESTATE.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE.

A SPLENDID FARM WITHIN TWO MILES OF BEDFORD.

The subscriber will sell at

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson, *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable,—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.55 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 1.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

READ! READ! READ!—THE INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—An important campaign is before us in which are to be elected a Governor, a Judge of the Supreme court, a State Senator and two members of the Legislature, a Sheriff and Prothonatory beside the regular county ticket. The best interests of our State demand a continuation of Republican rule and if there is ever to be any economy in the expenditure of the hard earned money of the tax payers of Bedford county it can only come through a change from Democratic to Republican management. That our people may be informed upon these matters and enabled to vote intelligently at the coming election, we will furnish the INQUIRER at the following rates for the campaign:

One copy	$0 40 cts
Five copies	1 75
Ten copies	3 00
Twenty copies	5 00

Let the active working men of the party go to work at once and get up clubs at every Post Office in the county and place the INQUIRER in the hands not only of every Republican but of every doubtful voter. It will do more good than days or weeks of talking and electioneering just before the election. Copperheadism aims a death blow at the industrial interests of our State and must be defeated. Copperhead mismanagement of the finances of Bedford county has loaded us with debt and taxes from which there is no hope of deliverance except in the election of Republican county officers. Now is the time to accomplish our deliverance. Let no time be lost. Get up your clubs and send in your subscriptions at once. Address JOHN LUTZ, Bedford, Pa.

Local Affairs.

REV. DR. HAMLIN of Huntingdon, will preach in the Methodist Church, in this place on Sabbath next, morning and evening.

THE Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian church of this place, next Sabbath. The Pastor, Rev. R. F. Wilson expects the assistance of Rev. W. D. Howard D. D. of Pittsburg and Rev. J. Edwards D. D. of Baltimore.

Service on Saturday at 2½ P. M., on Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and others will be welcome.

IF you would have a good thick head of hair, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. No other like it.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—As the Normal School will open next week, there will of course be a great rush for school books. The Inquirer Book Store has a large stock on hand, selling at lower figures than anywhere else.

IF the dyspeptic will use the Constitution Bitters, he need no longer be discouraged for they are a remedy that will produce the most satisfactory results. Try them ye afflicted, by all means, if you have not, and be cured. Old and young use Seward's Cough Cure.

THE CROPS.—The clear weather of the latter part of last week and Monday of this week, enabled most of our farmers to get their wheat crop safely housed. It is seldom we have been blessed with a more bountiful harvest. The hay crop which is also an abundant one is now nearly all safely stored away.

Corn has been unusually favored and promises one of the most abundant crops for years.

THE Camp meeting for Saxton circuit near Riddlesburg, will commence Friday, August 6th and continue until the 13th. Excursion tickets will be issued on H. & B. T. R. R., during the continuance of the meeting and tents will be carried free. 2t

CAMP MEETING.—The Methodist of Schellsburg charge will hold their Camp Meeting near Hull and Deaner's Mill in the same grove where it was held last year, to commence August 13th 1869. Camp arrangements are made for boarding and horse feed on and near the ground. Persons wishing to have tents put up will please address either of the pastors at Schellsburg. The Ministers and members of all adjoining charges and sister churches are cordially invited to tent with us in our Feast of Tabernacles.

A. W. DECKER,
JOSEPH GRAY, *Pastors.*

MORRISON'S COVE RAIL ROAD.—There was a meeting of the stockholders of this road held in the Court House, on Thursday, July 15, 1869, in pursuance of public notice for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors. There was a very full turn out and full expression given on the question of a selection of President and Directors. Hon. Saml. Calvin was called to the chair, as President, and A. S. Morrow as Secretary. The Commissioners selected B. L. Hewit, Esq., Samuel Milliken and D. S. Longenecker, Esq.. Judges, to hold the election. There was considerable unanimity of feeling in the voting and the following persons were elected: S. S. Blair, Esq., for President; David Watson, Hon. D. J. Morrell, C. H. McAllister, J. King McLanahan, A. S. Morrow, G. W. Patterson, D. M. Bare, John W. Duncan, James Madara, Joseph Smith, Esq., J. L. Morrison and Jacob Brennemen, for Directors. After the Judges announced the result and certified the same the meeting was adjourned.

The road now has form and substance—the right kind of men have charge of its interest, and we hope from the reputation of their energy and business capacity—the iron horse will soon greet the "Coveites" with his accustomed shriek, and bring the richest rewards to such enterprising people. It is no longer "*westward* the star of Empire takes its way"—but "*southward*"—and we feel hopeful that the road will be continued on to intersect the Broad Top at Mount Dallas. It will open up one of the richest agricultural and mineral sections in the state. Now is the time for the Bedford people to strike and cease *talking* rail road. This is their opportunity. We hope they will see and appreciate it. A meeting of the Directors will be called at once—then look out for *down brakes!* It is not understood yet whether there will be any *passes* issued—this of course can be determined satisfactorily after the road is in operation, but to the *friends* of the road this much might be said, there has been an intimation that the President and Directors favor granting *passes* marked good for one person until December 31, 1869, limiting the amount of baggage to the value of fifty dollars and two hundred pounds weight. If this be so, it will of course distinguish this company above all others for *liberality.*—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

VISITORS to Bedford and the Springs will find a fine assortment of Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Newspapers at the INQUIRER BOOK STORE. The following are always on hand: The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, Harper, Lippincott, Galaxy, Atlantic, New Eclectic, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Demorest's Fashion Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Herald of Health, Peterson's Magazine, Lady's Friend, Our Young Folks, Waverly, Packard's Monthly, The Mother's Magazine, Ballou's Monthly, Harper's Bazar, Harpers Weekly, Chimney Corner, Hearth & Home, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, The Children's Hour, Nick Nax, Phunny Phellow, Once a Month, The Little Corporal, American Agriculturist, Budget of Fun, Yankee Notions, Comic Monthly, Dime Novels, Dickens' and Scott's Novels, Beecher's Sermons, Appleton's Journal, and an assortment of miscellaneous books.

The Harrisburg Telegraph and Patriot, The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Press, Bulletin and Post. The Pittsburgh Commercial, Dispatch, Gazette and Chronicle, and the New York Tribune and Herald always on hand.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are in receipt of the catalogue of this sterling Institution. Two hundred and ninety-four young ladies have been in attendance during the past year, gathered not only from prominent and influential families in Pittsburg, but from Philadelphia, in the East, to Kansas and Nebraska, in the far West. The faculty embraces upwards of twenty picked teachers, selected on account of their known ability and successful experience in teaching. The course of study is extensive and selected with great care. Special attention is given to musical instructions by five different teachers. Instruction is given in French and German by native teachers. There are also teachers of drawing, painting, needle-work, wax-work, etc. In a word, any branch of a thorough solid and ornamental education is here taught by accomplished teachers. The college may justly challenge comparison with any ladies' school in the land.

The Fall term will open September 1st. Send to the President, I. C. Pershing, D. D., for a catalogue.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55.00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy-five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

AMONG the arrivals of visitors last week we notice S. L. Creutzberg, wife and daughter, of Philadelphia who are stopping at Cramer's cottages. Mr. Creutzberg was formerly a citizen of this place and always receives a warm welcome from his many friends during his annual visits to his old home. It would scarcely seem summer in Bedford without the sight of his genial countenance. We wish him the fullest enjoyment of his visit; may he be refreshed in spirits and renewed in strength, and may it be long ere we miss him from among the number of our annual visitors.

THE Fall term of the Bedford Classical School will open on Monday, August 2d, in the brick school building, on the corner of Thomas and Pitt street. Prof. Frederick Woods the efficient Principal, has the whole school under his own immediate supervision. Special attention is given to Latin, Greek, German, French, Mathematics and the higher English branches. Prof. Woods' experience and success as a teacher will commend his school to all who wish their children instructed in the Classics or higher English branches.

See advertisement in another column.

DELICIOUSLY MEDICINAL.—This is the universal verdict pronounced upon PLANTATION BITTERS by all who have tried them. The well known health-promoting ingredients from which they are made, and their invaluable merits as a remedy for indigestion and all its consequent ailments, and the preventive qualities against diseases arising from climatic changes, miasmatic influences and imperfect secretions, are so widely known and so honorably endorsed, that we trust no one will forego the advantages of their use.

A CARD.—The undersigned takes this means to promptly inform the public of Bedford and vicinity that he has given up his position in the army to make this his home and field of professional labor for the future, that he intends to devote his whole ability to the prosecution of his profession, and that all professional calls will be promptly attended to. Office opposite the INQUIRER Building. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's Hotel. G. C. DOUGLAS, M. D.

THE Rev. P. McGuire, President of the Georgetown College will preach at 10 o'clock p. m., at the Catholic Church of this place.

INCOMES FOR 1868.—The following are the incomes reported for this county for the year ending January 1st, 1868. As usual our readers will observe that many names do not appear on the list that might reasonably be expected to be found there. Many who are reputed rich and who are supposed to be making money, by some kind of hocus pocus fail to appear on the income list. The New York *Tribune* recently published a list of this class of poor men in which figured quite a number of New York millionaires. We do not propose to publish such a list as most of our readers can make up one of their own without much difficulty.

John Anderson	$3400 00
Jonathan Bowser	2523 00
Jacob Bowser	1272 08
A. B. Cramer	1604 47
John Cessna	2100 00
J. R. Durborrow	1249 00
H. P. Diehl	1041 57
Eckard Jacob	1055 22
Wm. M. Hall	3018 00
Hon. A. King	2856 72
J. W. Lingenfelter	1615 00
John Lutz	2000 00
Thomas M. Lynch	1981 47
Isaac Mengel	1050 00
James Mortimore	1180 38
Job Mann	1168 05
Abraham Moses	1628 00
G. R. Oster	1651 91
Wm. Oster	1038 50
M. A. Points	1040 00
John P. Reed	1834 32
Jacob Reed	1800 00
S. L. Russell	2324 00
Job M. Shoemaker	1870 00
Asa Silvers	1657 32
Charles Stuckey	1036 30
Michael Shafer	1127 31
Samuel Shafer	1263 30
John C. Wright	1336 41
W. H. Aaron	2001 75
Jos Bayer, Sen	2021 00
" " Jr	1117 00
A. L. Beckhoefer	1200 00
J. M. Barndollar	1840 52
W. P. Barndollar	1124 60
Charles L. Buck	1759 46
John Caffrey	1189 22
E. Eichelberger	1322 83
J. A. Eichelberger	1318 43
James Eichelberger	1331 72
John Fulton	1922 40
Jacob Furry	2304 62
J. M. Kinkead	1421 41
J. F. Lowry	1298 14
J. K. Little	1256 67
John McKillips	1977 50
Jos. B. Noble	1794 00
George Replogle	1395 00
John B. Replogle	1068 00
D. M. Stoler	1258 21
Wm. Dibert	1280 50
Thomas H. Lyons	1117 14
John A. Mowry	1294 75
G. H. Spang	1237 60
George Stuckey	1024 00
Josiah Harris	1440 00
J. B. Williams	3095 00

For the INQUIRER.

THE BISHOP'S LECTURE.—A numerous auditory thronged the Roman Catholic church last Sunday evening to hear Bishop Domence's lecture. The writer was one of these, and he desires to express in a brief word his pleased appreciation of the principle which was the foundation of the Bishop's learned remarks. It must be as gratifying as it was unexpected to every lover of new church doctrine (commonly styled Swedenborgians) to find a prelate in the church least of all given to progressive opinions publicly espousing the doctrine of Correspondencies. This the Bishop certainly did. More than this he gave his audience a long list of cases where nature was the representative and mirror of religion. He said the sun represented God and the Trinity; the moon, the Virgin Mary; the stars, the Apostles, monasteries &c; and showed how natural life had its parallel in man's religious and churchly history. I do not accept the Bishop's list of correspondencies as correct in a single instance. I do not think he understands this matter as well as those to whom it was first revealed and by whom it has been both studied and expounded. But I rejoice that he accepts the principle. It is a sign of progress and of Catholic emancipation to free thought. I was particularly glad to hear him quote Paul in favor of his general position—although, I could have suggested other testimony far more explicit.

Sir, the world moves and I rejoice.

NEW CHURCH.

Books and Periodicals.

THE Herald of Health for August contains: Kindergurten Instructions, Light, Health and Vigor. How to control the Lower Passions. Kitty Howards Journal. Suffering Consumption. The Nightingale; or, Instinct and Reason. New method of improving Domestics. A general Educational Reform. Recent Thoughts from our best Thinkers. Physical culture in Amherst College. Microscopic view of Impurities in the atmosphere. The Yale College University Crew. Benevolence among horses. What they are doing in the Colleges. What is Lagerbier? Sudden death. Life Insurance—Physical Pleasure. President Haven—Death of Henry J. Reymond, Hygienic treatment of Scarlet Fever. How to treat Sun-stroke. Treatment of Rheumatism. A wonderful prize essay—Cataract—Etiquette toward Invalids. Published by Wood & Holbrook 13 and 15 Laight street, New York.

THE New Eclectic Magazine for August contains: The Vow. Little Barefoot. Home. Some thoughts on Christian Unity. Unreason. Cats, Glenfruin. Benjamin G. Humphrey's coming Together. Poe's "Eureka" and Recent Scientific Speculations. Creed. The Naval Fight in Mobile Bay. A Southern Home. Love's Secret. The course of Emigration to America. Our Southern Colleges. Mosaic. The Haversack. Reviews. Miscellaneous, and the Green Table. Published by Turnbull & Murdoch 54 Lexington street, Baltimore.

PACKARD'S Monthly For August has the following excellent table of contents: Imperialism in America, by Edward A. Pollard; Music (poem), by Caleb Dunn; Courtship and Wedding of Gen. Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren, by P. T. Barnum; The Reapers (poem), by Nathan D. Urner; Charles Reade at Home, by Celia Logan Kellogg; The Boot-blacks of New York, by Rutledge; What to Look for in the Solar Eclipse, by Gustavus Frankenstein; Perennial Thoughts (poem), by W. A. Sigourney; Some Things about Some Writers; (second article); Past Hope (poem), by Mrs. Denison; Lola Montez, by Mrs. Shepard; The Grave no Resting place, by Edward Bliss; Personal Habits of the Siamese Twins, by Mark Twain; with a full Editorial Department. Single Copies, Fifteen Cents. Subscription one Year, One Dollar. Address S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITNEY'S Musical Guest for August is on hand with its usual complement of music pieces, among which we notice a bass song "A Hundred Fathoms Deep," a prime piece for a soloist with very appropriate words, written in one flat, and very easy to play. "Our Laughing Little One" (song and chorus) and Fair Weather Friends," are beautiful pieces. The lover of music should have this valuable monthly always on hand. It is published by W. W. Whitney 173 Summit st., Toledo, Ohio, and is only $100 per year.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—We will furnish the Weekly Tribune at $1,35 per year to all subscribers to the INQUIRER. But subscriptions must be paid in advance. These are the best terms we can make for the two. tf.

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels and Boarding Houses.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

H. McCormick, Harrisburg.
J. D. Cameron, do.
Gen. Cameron and lady, Harrisburg.
Wm. T. Hildrup, do.
Wm. Colder, do.
C. O. Zimmerman, do.
T. F. McClellan, do.
Dr. W. Carpenter, Lancaster.
W. F. Reynolds, Bellefonte.
Sam'l G. Thompson, Philadelphia.
James Myers and wife, Columbia, Pa.
Thos. Canby and wife, Balto.
Miss Canby, do.
Miss Baily, do.
Miss Garland, do.
Jacob E. Ridgway and lady, Phila.
Miss A. and M. Ridgway, do.
Mrs. Jas. B. Lane, Lancaster.
Samuel H. Reynolds, do.
Jno. H. Hampton, Pittsburgh.
H. J. Wild and wife, Mt. Savage.
W. Wild, do.
R. Cowan, do.
A. H. Logan, Pittsburgh.
M. Stomand, do.
J. A. Wilson, Harrisburg.
E. E. Fillmore, Ohio.
J. P. Wood, Pittsburgh.
J. H. Ingle, Washington.
H. Carpenter, Lancaster.
A. M. Jones, New Jersey.
Arden Jones, do.
Julia Arnold, do.
C. H. Worgman, do.
J. Morrison and lady, Huntingdon.
F. C. Custring, Baltomore.
Miss Custring, do.
W. W. McKaig and lady, Maryland.
A. B. McKaig, do.
M. McKaig, do.
F. R. Wharton, Philadelphia.
M. H. Pierce, Delaware.
R. H. Adams and family, Phila.
D. E. Lyon and family, Pa.
A. F. Roberts and sisters, New York.
J. P. Bradley and wife, do.
D. Dodd and wife, do.
R. Jammerson and wife, Pittsburg.
Mrs. McDowel. Delaware.
A. Jessop, Baltimore,
G. B. Kerper, New York.
Mrs. Repiair and family, Phila.
J. O'Conner, do.
J. Dean, Allegheny City.
J. D. Meleck and lady, Phila.
J. Weidle, Lebanon.
J. M. Ash, Chicago.
Mrs. B. Danton, Phila.
J. P. Kimble, N. Y.
C. L. Woodruff and wife, Phila.
D. Blair, Huntingdon.
Judge Thompson and family, Phila.
M. Alexander, Balto.
Miss H. M Shaw, N. J.
N. S. Shaw and wife, Cumberland.
Mrs. S. Hoffman, Balto.
Col. W. A. Sulivan, md.
J E Muse, do.
The Misses Hendersons, Phila.
E B Whitman, Balto.
L. W. Hall, Harrisburg
G Brown, Lancaster
Whole No. of arrivals to the 27th, 441.

ARANDALE HOUSE.

Geo. Braddish, New York.
Mrs. Braddish, do.
George Braddish, Jr. do.
Morris Lyons, St. Louis Mo.
Mrs. Sophia Lyons, do.
Rev. J. M. Alleman & wife, Littlestown.
Charles Mann and family, Philadelphia.
Rev. J. H. Hawkins & wife Chambersb'g
Mrs. D. S. Williams, New York.
Miss Mary F. Williams, do.
Miss Minnie Williams do.
Miss Ella Williams, do.
Miss Clara Williams, do.
Mrs. T. Wilson & family, Phil'a.
Mrs. Van Wyck, Washington D. C.
Miss Van Wyck, do. do.
Rev. Dr. Valentine, Gettysburg.
Rev. Dr. Howard, Pittsburgh.
Mr. Heyser, Chambersburg.
Miss Heyser, do.
Miss Earhart, do.
Miss E. M. Kinz, Philadelphia.
Miss C. M. Kinz, do.
Mr. Robison, do.
Miss Robison, do.
Mr. Robison, Jr. do.
J. L. Ferrier, Lancaster.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

C. L. Porter, Hagerstown, Md.
G. B. Herser, New York City.
W. Daffield, McConnellsburg.
J. B. Cessna, do.
H. C. Nicodemus, Martinsburg.
J. M. Cunningham, Huntingdon.
J. H. Brumbaugh, do.
Hon. P. Jordan, Harrisburg.
C. P. Sueeserott, Philadelphia.
J. Robinson, do.
Miss Robinson, do.
J. W. Robinson. do.
D. M. Black and lady, Manns Choice.
A. D. Mark, Baltimore, Md.
E. S. Sherk, Lancaster.
J. Kochendarfer, do.
L. Evans & Son, Huntingdon county.
J. Blackburn, Altoona.
E. B. Wilson, Huntingdon.
Hon. D. W. Rowe, Greencastle.
S. H. Prather, do.
J. G. Wallace, Washington, D. C.
S. Meyers, Pittsburgh.
Edward Smith, Philadelphia.
P. Smith, do.
Miss Suplee, do.
N. H. Suplee, do.

BEDFORD HOUSE.

B. C. Byrne, Baltimore.
Renold Walker, Frederick city.
S. Greenibaum, Philadelphia.
J. P. Kauffman, Baltimore.
J. McElroy, Philadelphia.
W. S. Boyd, do.
J. McCleary, Baltimore.
A. B. Ellis, Philadelphia.
J. R. Schelling, Pittsburgh.
J. Ptaszyk, Harrisburg.
J. Davis and son, Pittsburgh.
A. Gray, Somerset county.
J. C. Hammond, Illinois.
Mrs. Whiteman and Son, Ohio.
D. McG. New comer, Baltimore.
F. Hance, New York.
R. C. Crown, Chambersburg.
W. Bogs and Lady, Baltimore.
H. F. Gardill, Philadelphia.
M. Fowler and Lady, D. C.
D. Coblens and family, Baltimore.
H. P. Engleman, Philadelphia.

MENGEL HOUSE.

M. Fitzgerold, Tyrone.
G. S. Millan, Baltimore.
G. F. Gruetta, do.
Miss Aggie Hamilton, Philadelphia.
L. Meredith, do.
W. Carpenter, Lancaster.
T. H. Patterson, New Orleans.
P. M. Ward, Pittsburg.
N. Conklin, New York.
John Hancock, Massachusetts.
J. R. Wainwright, Philadelphia.
C. F. Rects, Penn'a.
Mrs. J. Merryman, Baltomore.
Miss F. M. Haley, N. Y.
M. V. Rover, Altoona.
A. Ruth, Philadelphia.
S. Levin and family, Philadelphia.
Miss A. P. Edwards, Maryland.
J. C. Caldwell, Philadelphia.

MRS. V. B. TATE.

Dr. Hannen, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Hannen, do.
Mr. K. Hannen, do.
Miss L. Reed do.
Mr. L. Fleichman, wife & son, Pittsburg.
A. Heidleberg, do.
Mr. Scott, Md.
Rev. Alex. Hebreten, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Col. Hodge, and family, D. C.
Miss Savage, Baltimore.
Mrs. Hebreton, Philadelphia.
Miss Carrie Hebreton, do.
Mrs. Craig and family, do.
Rev. Dr. Edwards and Son, Baltimore.
Mr. Bennett, do.
Mrs. Price, do.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

The movements in seeds are unimportant. Clover seed may be quoted at $9 25@9 50; timothy at $5 25@5 50, and flaxseed at $2 60 per bushel.

The flour market continues quiet, the inquiry being confined to the home trade. The sales comprise 100 barrels superfine at $5 25 per barrel; 50 barrels middlings at $4 75; small lot of extras at $5 50@5 75; northwestern extra family at $6@7 60; 100 barrels do. do. fancy at $8; 200 barrels sour on secret terms; some Pennsylvania family at $6@7; 100 barrels western winter wheat do. do. at $7 25; 300 barrels new wheat do. at $7 25, and some fancy lots at $8 50@10 50. No change in rye flour or corn meal. Small sales of the former at $6 12½@6 25.

The demand for wheat is extremely limited, but prices are well maintained; sales of 1,500 bushels new southern red at $1 50@1 55, and some old Pennsylvania at the same figures. Rye is steady at $1 35. Corn is less active; sales of 1,000 bushels yellow at $1 18; and 1,500 bushels mixed western at $1 15@1 16. Oats are quiet, with sales of Ohio and Illinois at 75@78c, and southern and Pennsylvania at 65@75c.

Let not Prejudice usurp your Reason.

It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood; and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it taken towards bedtime will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain morbid conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counter-irritante.

The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infirmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "shattered their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence or undue physical intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

J. LOEWENHERZ.....L. DANIEL.....W. QUANTMEYER.

LOEWENHERZ, DANIEL & CO.,

ADVERTIZING AGENTS,

For all the United States and Foreign Papers.

No. 18 North William St.,

30july3t NEW YORK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Culp, late of the borough of Schellsburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

30july JOHN RININGER, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The Register of Bedford county having granted letters Testamentary upon the estate of David Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same to them without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

W. W. SPARKS,
P. W. SPARKS,
31july Executors

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of A. J. Burket, administrator of the estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union township, dec'd, would respectfully give notice to creditors and all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when all can attend who deem it proper.

J. W. DICKERSON,
30july1m Auditor.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The above school will re-open on

MONDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1869.

The same studies will be pursued as formerly, viz: the various branches of a good English education, with the addition, if desired, of the higher mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Spanish. It is desirable that all the students should study Latin, although not obligatory.

TERMS, per quarter of 10 weeks:

English branches	7 50
Do. do. with Latin or Greek	10 00
With one or more modern languages	12 00

FREDERICK WOODS,
Bedford, July 30, 1869-3m Principal.

CANCERS! TUMORS! ULCERS!

PROF. KLINE, of the Philadelphia University is making astonishing cures of Cancer and all tumors by a new process. A Chemical Cancer Antidote, that removes the largest of cancers and tumors, without pain or the use of the knife, without caustic, eating or burning medicines, and without the loss of a drop of blood. For particulars, call or address P. H. KLINE, M. D., No. 931 Arch street, Philadelphia. 26july4w

A WORD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Being a short and practical treatise on the nature, causes, and symptoms of *Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis,* and *Asthma;* and their *prevention, treatment,* and *cure* by *inhalation.* Sent by mail, free. Address Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D., 16 West Fourteenth St., N. Y. 18june12m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Christian Albright, late of Londonderry township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

2july3t JACOB L. ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

GROCERIES.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S for CHOICE SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, &c. Choice Sugars 12½, 14, 15, 16 and 17 cts. Syrup 60, 80, 1.00 and 1.20 for choice Golden Syrup, and as good Rio Coffee for 25 cents as is sold in Central Penn'a. 16july3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR

SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The most startling, instructive and entertaining book of the day. Send for Circulars, and see our terms. Address

U. S. PUBLISHING CO.,
16july4w 411 Broome St., New York.

WOODBERRY SELECT SCHOOL.

The subscribers will open a select school in the town of Woodberry, on Monday, August 2d, 1869. The session will continue eleven weeks. Instructions given in all the English branches including History and School Economy. Boarding can be had at as reasonable rates as any where else in the country. For further particulars address

PRICE & BERKHEIMER,
16july1t Woodberry, Bedford co., Pa.

ESTATE OF ROBERT GLOSSEN, dec'd. *To the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Glossen, late of Bedford county, dec'd.*

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Londonderry township, on the premises, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.

ROBERT STECKMAN,
Sheriff's Office, July 2, 1869. Sheriff.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

REMOVAL.

JACOB HARLEY, JEWELER,

Invites his patrons and the public generally, to his New Store, NO. 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, where they will find a large and well selected stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, at Moderate Prices.

N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of all kinds made to order. 16july6m

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE SECRET HISTORY

OF THE CONFEDERACY.

By EDWARD A. POLLARD.

The astounding revelations and startling disclosures made in this work are creating the most intense desire to obtain it. The *secret political intrigues, &c.,* of Davis and other Confederate leaders, with the *Hidden Mysteries,* from "Behind the Scenes in Richmond," are thoroughly ventilated. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
23july4w Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF NEW AND CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COTTON YARN,
CARPET CHAIN,
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
BROOMS,
BUCKETS,
BASKETS,
WALL and WINDOW PAPER,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS,
FISH,
BACON,
SALT, &c.

WE INVITE ALL TO CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

BRING ALONG YOUR CASH and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same STYLE and QUALITY can be SOLD in Central Penn'a. Be assured that CASH in hand is a wonderfully winning argument, and that those who buy and sell for CASH are always masters of the situation.

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Bedford, June 11 3m.

REMOVED

TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.
CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

AGENTS WANTED FOR CHAMBERLIN'S LAW BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE! Containing full instructions and Practical Forms, adapted to Every Kind of Business, and to all the States of the Union.

Farm, Garden & Household.

SMALL FARMS MOST PROFITABLE.—Small farms always do return the largest profit. There are thousands of farmers, all over the United States, who would make more clean money to dispose of one half their land, and work the remainder thoroughly, than they now make by going over such a large breadth. Still large farms *can* be cultivated with more net profit to the proprietor than small ones by proper management. Yet according to the present system of management, small farms do return the most profit.

The reason for this is, that a farmer with only a small number of acres is more apt to till better, manure more bountifully, and perform every operation more thoroughly than if he were required to till double the number of acres. If a farmer, for example, work twenty acres, he must necessarily keep a good team, and as complete an assortment of tools and farm implements as if he were cultivating fifty acres. A good team will usually perform all the labor on fifty acres and require very little more care and feed than if they perform only the labor of a twenty-acre farm. Taking this view of the subject, it will be perceived that it costs comparatively more to carry on a small farm than a large one. But the chief argument against large farms is, that farmers are liable to work over a great breadth of land without doing every part of the cultivation thoroughly. The man with a small farm will make more manure in comparison to his neighbor who cultivates twice as much land as himself. For this reason, the farmer who has the greatest breadth of cultivable acres will not usually raise as bountiful crops as if he tilled only half of the amount of land. A thorough going farmer may cultivate fifty acres with as satisfactory profit acre for acre, as he can till twenty, if he manage judiciously.

THINGS DONE.—Coffee, tea, pepper, and spices are left stand open and loose their strength.

The cork is left out of the molasses jug, and the flies take possession.

Vinegar is drawn in a tin basin and allowed to stand until both basin and vinegar are spoiled.

Dried fruit is not taken care of in season, and becomes wormy.

Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until they become worthless.

Pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding.

Bones are burned that would make soup.

Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind.

Brooms are never hung up, and soon are spoiled.

Teapots are melted by the stove.

Water is forgotten and left in pitchers and allowed to freeze, in winter.

Slops for cow and pig never saved; and in many other ways a careless and inexperienced housekeeper will waste, without heeding, the hard wages of her husband.

[The above are household leaks from Mrs. Haskell's *House Encyclopedia*. There are some who doubtless, can learn something by reading them.

THERE IS A SEASON FOR ALL THINGS.—And all things should be in season, on a farm especially.

If a farmer is a week or ten days late in sowing or planting, the rust or mildew may get his wheat, or the frost his corn. To be in season, have things ready. If you have no good seed, get it—if you have to pay fifty cents per bushel above the market price; and in regard to wheat, always make a brine that will float a potatoe, and swim off all foul seeds, oats and light wheat before sowing—it will pay. A thing worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

Seed corn should be selected with care—not as a neighbor did last season. I gave him the privelege of selecting it at a dollar or taking it as it came at 75 cents per bushel. He said, "sound nubbins would grow as well as large and full-grown ears." He raised thirty bushels to the acre of excellent corn. I picked my seed from the same crib to plant ten acres of late breaking, and it turned off fifty bushels per acre. I believe like begets like.

We can't sow pink seed, wild buckwheat, oats, chess, and reasonably expect to harvest a good crop of wheat. Neither plant seed corn from nubbins, and raise heavy corn; or follow the rule of large potatoes for sale and for the table, and small ones to plant, and look for a good return for our labor.

RECIPE WORTH $1000.—The Ohio *Cultivator* says the following recipe is worth one thousand dollars to every house-keeper: "Take one pound of sal soda and half a pound of unslacked lime and put them in a gallon of water, boil twenty minutes, let it stand till cool, then drain off and put in a small jug or jar; soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are wet through, then wring them, and rub on plenty of soap, and with water add one teacupful of the washing fluid; boil half an hour or more, rinse, and your clothes will look better than by the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable recipe, and every poor, tired woman should try it."

LOOK TO THE WEEDS.—Every good farmer knows that to insure satisfactory crops his land must be cultivated in the best manner, and if it is so cultivated few weeds will be found upon it. Sometimes, even upon well managed farms, if a field here and there, owing to adverse weather, a shortness of hands, or a rush of work generally, be neglected for a few days the weeds may get a start; but this happens rarely, and an observing man can always judge of the character of a farmer by glancing his eye over his premises. If the weeds are not to be regularly and systematically destroyed, the idea of conducting agricultural operations profitably may as well be abandoned, for the one is quite incompatible with the other.

And this is even more pointedly so with the garden. Weeds and a garden crop are as antagonistic as life and death. They cannot stand upon the same platform. One must be master, and it is for the owner to say which. If a garden is systematically worked—and without system no garden is worth having—the labor of keeping down the weeds is reduced one-half. But let them once get ahead, and they may be fought all summer and prove victorious in the end.

Again, let no weeds go to seed; and do not throw into the public highway such as do, to be washed down upon the land of your neighbor.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TO DISARM CUCUMBERS of their tendency to gripe, it is only necessary to soak them three hours in slightly salted water, dry them in the folds of a linen cloth, and serve them with the usual condiments, remembering always to give cayenne pepper the preference over the black. The manufactured vinegar sold in many stores should be religiously avoided. The malic acid of cider vinegar is a valuable article; the stuff that owes its acidity to hasty filtering through oak shavings is foe no less to the stomach than to the teeth. What is called "white wine vinegar" is made from a good article of whisky and water.

PAINTING,

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. And all kinds of Wood Imitation carefully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

9apr1869 1yr M. P. SPIDEL.

Humorous.

THE most formal of flowers—The Prim-rose.

TABLE of contents—The dinner-table.

A WILLING prisoner—A man locked in slumber.

A flourishing business—Ornamental penmanship.

THE time to clench an argument—When the attention of your audience is riveted.

DOES a man consider a woman a poem because she is a verse to him?

To ascertain the weight of a horse, put your toe under his foot.

WHEN is a woman wedded to silence? When she bridles her tongue.

IT is a miserable thing to live in suspense; it is the life of a spider.

WHICH has the most legs, a horse or no horse? Answer: No horse. A horse has four legs, but *no horse* has five.

WHY is the horse the most humane of all animals? He gives the bit out of his mouth, and listens to every woe.

HERE is a concise but hopeful love-letter written by a Colorado miner: "Leven years is rather long to kort a gal; but ile have you yet, Cate."

HIGH heeled shoes for ladies are going out of fashion. Ditto, high crops of hair. An improvement from top to bottom.

A BOSTON paper is "in favor of women voting if they want to." A western paper "would like to see the man who could make them vote if they didn't want to."

AN old lady gave this as her idea of a great man: "One who is keerful of his clothes, don't drink spirits, kin read the Bible without spellin' the words, and eat a cold dinner on a wash day without grumbling."

JONES, a hard drinker in Massachusetts, had a fit, and was bled. A neighbor held the candle, and another warned him not to set fire to the blood. Jones heard the remark. There is no danger," he grow led: "it's Smith's rum."

"MARTHA," said James, "what letter in the alphabet do you like best?" Martha didn't like to say, but the young man insisted. "Well," was her final answer, as she dropped her eyes, "I think I like U best."

A SCHOOLMASTER in a Lancaster county public school was drilling a class of youngsters in arithmetic. He said to them: "If I cut an apple in two what will the parts be?" "Halves!" was the answer. "If I cut the halves in two what would you call the parts?" "Quarters" "If I would cut the quarters in two what would the parts be" (Unanimously,) "Snits!"

NEW METHOD OF BOOK-KEEPING.—Some time since, a barber was brought before the police court at Paris, charged with having customers in his house after midnight. The examination is thus reported:

Barber.—It is the fault of this person, Merlon, who is in the court, as he has not time to be shaving until late at night.

The President.—You ought not, at all events, to disturb the public peace; there were cries issuing from your house, as if you had been committing murder.

Merlon.—He was shaving; that's almost the same. [Laughter.]

The President.—Was it you, then, Merlon, who was crying out as if you were being flayed?

Merlon.—Yes, in fact he was flaying me [a general laugh,]—he was cutting me horribly.

Barber.—It is very true, but I made a mistake.

Merlon.—Did you mean to cut me?

Barber.—I do not say that—prolonged laughter]—I certainly did not mean to cut him so deep—[loud and continued laughter.]

The President.—Did you then cut him on purpose?

Barber.—Indeed I did, in the spirit of my order. You understand, one does not like to be below his business.

The President and Merlon together.—And why?

Barber.—The whole affair is this; Mr. Merlon is not to be trusted, as he does not pay the ready money. He used to cheat me in the number of shaves for which he owed me; when he had twelve, he used to say that he had only six, so that I lost both my razor, my soap, and my time. At last I devised a method of keeping a reckoning not to be disputed.

The President.—How was that?

Barber.—Every time I shave him, I make a notch in his cheek [general laughter] when we count up, I look at his cheek—so many shaves—[renewed laughter]—but the other day the razor turned in my hand—I made the figure too large and it was this that made him cry out and disturb the neighborhood.

Amidst general laughter, the barber was condemned to pay the full penalty, and the President advised him to renounce in future his *new system of keeping accounts.*

FETCH HIM IN.—Mr. Greeley has never been accused of extravagance in dress, even by the Democrats. One morning, some years ago, habited in his usual quaint style, he was leaning over the counter in the Tribune office eating an apple when an Englishman entered who had that morning arrived by steamer, and who, it turned out, was connected with the London Times, and had come to arrange some business between that paper and the Tribune.

Approaching Mr. Greeley with a very arrogant air, he said:

"Fellow, do you work here?"

"Yes, sir"

"Is Mr. Greeley in?"

"Yes, sir."

After waiting a little, and seeing that the fellow seemed very indifferent to his presence and inquiries, he burst but almost choked with indignation:

"*Well, why the devil don't you go and fetch him in?*"

"I am Mr. Greeley, at your service," was answered in the same calm and indifferent manner.

Johnny Bull's hat was removed from his head with alacrity, and when our friend left, he was stammering his confused apologies to the chief of the *Tribune.*

WORTH TELLING AGAIN.—When Nich Biddle was connected with the United States Bank, there was an old negro named Harry, who used to be loafing around the premises. One day in a social mood, Biddle said to the darkey, "Well, what is your name, my old friend? "Harry, sir—old Harry, sir," said the other, touching his sleepy hat. "Old Harry!" said Biddle, "why, that is the name that they gave to the devil, is it not?" "Yes, sir," said the colored gentleman, "sometimes old Harry and sometimes old Nick."

DODD'S

NERVINE

DID IT!

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 26, 1869.

REMEMBERED FRIEND—I thought it well to wait another week before writing, to see if I continued to improve, as I have been doing for some time, under the treatment of the new medicine, and I am happy to tell you that I am getting better—even faster than when you were here. I commenced the use of DODD'S NERVINE without anybody advising me to it. When I began with it I could only walk from my bed to the chair. My trouble has been extreme pain in the head, and has lasted over three years. All the medicine I have heretofore taken has failed to give any relief. I am now able to go up and down stairs, and daily improving. I consider the NERVINE the best medicine I ever found, and shall continue its use, for I am confident of entire recovery. I have taken only three bottles, and would not be without it on any account.

23july4w Very truly, MRS. J. S. NUTE.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pang, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection: but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, April 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Medicinal.

A GREAT REMFDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe-guard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passage of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the causes of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, *free of charge.* Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price Address L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. No. 232 North 2d Street, Philadelphia Pa. 23apr3m

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir.—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed. 4june'69:1y

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